Prem Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, May 11, 1860. The Paris news this week is, as it was in the

hight of last Summer's campaigning, all Italian. The false report of last week has now turned up true. Garibaldi set sail-or steamed, ratherfrom some port between Genoa and Spezzia last Monday night-probably to Sieily, possibly to some point on the Neapolitan coast. The most exaggerated accounts state that there went with him, or were to meet him at sea, five other vessels, making in all an expedition of three thousand men. provided with twenty cannon, abundant provisions, camp equipage, and handsome money supplies. Quantity in the case is less important than quality. It is certain that Garibaldi, with some faithful followers, young Manin among them, has left the main. He is probably now in Sielly. There, his individual presence is worth whole bat-talions. Let alone his extraordinary capacity as a partisan leader, the new forcible impulse he can give to the insurrection by his generalship, and the recruits furnished so abundantly by the stupid Aus-trian and Neapolitan policy of exile, who will be flocking to a standard upheld by him, the Neapolitan toldiers will be scared out of their shoes at sight of him. Neapolitan soldiers are not eminently cow-ardly; with competent leaders, in a cause they can take heart in, they fight well enough. But now they art in, they fight well enough. But now they are already haif demoralized; not only is their cause a bad one, which troubles them little, but it has been adly managed; their leaders are in doubt of sucthey are hedged in at Palermo and other the armed insurgents, and are closely surrounded by citizens whose bitter hate they know, and know that at the first favorable moment it will wreak itself on them. But Garibaldi is their bug-bear. They have a superstition about him. His most zealous admirers attribute to him no such in-vincible power as they do. He will doubtless in-spire great confidence in the insurgents, but he will inspire yet greater from in their agents.

napire yet greater fear in their enemies. How came he to get off? His purpose was known, talked of, discussed in every European capital, long before his departure. Diplomatic representations came into Turin from England, from Naples, probably from France, urging that he should be prevented from going in aid of an insurrection against a friendly monarch. 'Why was he not stopped?' It might have been difficult enough to prevent the man from going. He resigned his place in the Sardinian army on purpose to be free, and to free the Sardinian Government. But his two, three, four, balf-a-dozen ships, the hundreds of men, the money, prepared, embarked, collected of men, the money, prepared, embarked, conceiled, under the Government's nose? Is Victor Emanuel's as weak or as dishonest as that of the United States? Was it as impossible to stop Garibaldi as Walker? Just as impossible, I fancy. When the bird has flown, Sardinian steamers are sent in pursuit. Bah! Garibaldi is as skillful a sailor as additional to the control of the control o

cavour very likely would have preferred to keep back Garibaidi, although his presence at home was making discomfort for the Minister. As for Victor Emanuel, if he were not a king, he would have gone off with his friend himself. There is a real human sympathy between the private and the royal volunteer in the Italian cause. And Gari-baldi is a king in his way—has grown to be a real European Power, with whom other European Powers must account.

His watchword, accepted also by Mazzini, is "Haly and Victor Emanuel." For appearance's sake, and on diplomatic note-paper, the Royal Zouave must disapprove all this; it is not in his mature, nor in human nature, that he should disapprove it in fact. There is not the slightest sign of an understanding between the crowned and un-crowned leaders of the Italian cause. That there is a sympathy between them that may practically work as well, is considerably phiner than a pike-staff. Garibaldi is certainly acting much the nobler part of the two; but it must not be forgotten that his rôle is much the easiest. Emanuel is placed between the diplomatic proprieties, not to say necessitive. sities, on one side, and his own ambition and pat-riotism and fighting tastes on the other, thanks to his quality of king and ally of Napoleon and avoirdupolse weight in the balance of European power
Garibaldi, on the contrary, directly he throws up
his commission in the Sardinian army, is free and
irresponsible; and having expressed in writing his
cutive respect and gratitude toward the French
Individual of the Nicone appropriate. (notwithstanding the Nicene annexation), and the direct statement that he did not advise the Sicilian outbreak, goes into the struggle with might and main, konorably and honestly, as the life-enlisted soldier of Italian freedom is in duty bound.

It is noticeable here that the Constitutionnel and other so-called Government papers all condemn Garibaldi's "escapade." The writers in the Pays Grandguillot, the editor of the Constitutionnel, a much cleverer man than the other two, whose six cere convictions are always to change over night, probably expresses in this, as in other similar cases, perhaps what the Government really thinks, cer-tainly what the Government wishes to have the

world think it thinks. As to the condition of the insurrection in Sielly. we have no accurate information. The official journal of Naples declares that the news from the has never been any serious disturbance there; sec-ondly, the serious disturbances that have agitated the island are quite gone by. In fact, any time for and are quite gone by. In fact, any time for a month past, according to the official falsifying journal, the insurrection has always been in the past tense. Omitting now details and any attempt to compare, sift, and coördinate the various reports from the island, this much is certain; that a month after the first outbreak the insurrection holds own against some 35,000 Neapolitan troops. The other hopeful fact is that Government has sent all the force it can spare from the main to the island. As for a cooperating insurrection on the main, not much hope is to be set upon it. There is undoubtedly a chance of a rising in Calabria, and there is some uneasiness in the City of Naples; but the devilish policy of Bomba, continued by his son, has driven from the country or imprisoned nearly all who were fit to be leaders in such a movement. the few who remain are too closely watched by the police to be able to begin acting in concert; and for the rest, "at Naples, we must not disguise the fact, "the patricians are not noble, and the plebeians "are not people. The great names that once hon ored the country are borne to-day mostly by mere courtiers. The populace is for St. Januarius and pillage. As for the bourgeoisie, we must throw out the immense majority of the indifferent and "the timid, all the little and most of the large "traders, who only desire tranquillity and money " profit under any regime, and who very well know that in case of insurrection they would be pil-laged by the defenders of public order." I tear hat the somber picture is true to life; I know, at least, that the arrist, a sincere Liberal, would have gladly painted with gayer colors. A long residence in Naples has made him familiar with his models.

The state of affairs in Rome is more amosing. Peor old Pope is getting weary of his French auxiliaries. Lamoricaere and Merode, with the most enthusiastic respect for his Holiness as an abstrac tion, and a perfect passion for the Dark Ages as principle, persist in introducing into the army and the Ministry the modern practices of French adminatration. Practically, these most retrograle of French and Belgian retrogrades appear to the Roman officials to be terribly radical reformers. consequence is that at the present moment there is a struggle for ascendency going on in Home, be-tween the conservative holdbacks and the revolutionary holdbacks, entertaining enough to onlook-ers. At last accounts the Pope is reported as inclining toward the Autoneili faction; the account before the last was that he was inclining the other way, and that Wiseman might be Autonom's successor. With a foreign army, a foreign commande tributions to the treasury, a foreign controlling car-dinal minister would complete the conquest of Rome. If the next election (Pio Nono is an old man) should result in the elevation of a foreign priest to the Papal chair !

Here at home we are quiet enough. A drizzle of talk still goes on about Switzerland and a Conference to quadrate its neutrality as secured, on pa-

per, by the Vienna treaties, with the dangers in-curring to said neutrality by the treaty between Napoleon and Victor Emanual of the 24th of March last past. Conference or no Conference, it is as sure as next Christmas that nothing essential will be changed for switzerland's sake in the stipulations tavorable to France of this last named treaty. I risk my vaticinating reputation, of which I am

The result of the deserred elections in the King-dem of Italy, despite the efforts of the exalté pro-gressist or radical party, have not lessened by more than a vote or two Cavour's majority in the Turin

Parliament.
The English who were so oblivious of Viennes The English who it was a question of annexing waste-paper, when it was a question of annexing Tuscany to Sardinia, and who have grown so noisily mindful of the same since the question of Savoy annexation to France has come upon the tapis, are now fallen into another epileptic fit of moral indignew fallen into another epileptic fit of moral indig-nation over the approaching establishment of a French station on the coast of Abyssinia, and the approaching taking possession by the French of an island in the Red Sca. To compare the attacks of The Landon Times on these abominably grasping eneroachments, with the arrogant defense, pre-sented in the same London Times of the English scizure of the I-land of Perim, furnishes argument for melancholy guffaws. When will there be an end of cant? Take lying for lying, and I think the impudent, almost frank, Napoleonic variety is less condemnable, certainly less contemptible than, the English hypocritical variety. Let us Americans be devoutly thankful that our Government is un-

changeably consistent and veridical.

A rumor runs that Franz Joseph is coming to
Paris. I think he will not come. He is like the
Irish rider, not in condition to leave his throne, as

much as he can do to stay on.

Our Emperor and Empress will go to Nice, after the vote of the Turin Parliament approves the treaty of annexation. The Constitutional denies, in the solumnest manner, that the Prince Imperial, who ranks as corporal among the enfants de troups of the first regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, having been very saucy to his mamma, was there-upen degraded by his papa in presence of a squad of soldiers. The Constitutionnel declares, on the conthat the P. I. is the best and most mora broth of a boy (so to speak), on whose goodness of heart and fineness of sentiments it (the Constitutionnear and meness of semiments it (the Constitution-nel) would be tempted to enlarge if it did not fear to incur the reproach of flattery and of exaggera-tion. The official Moniteur, confirming an auxious world in this glad news, tells us that on Wednesday, at the P. I.'s request (aged four years and as many weeks), the enfants de troupe of all the regiments in Paris were gathered at the Tuileries, some 150 in all. P. I. puts himself in their ranks, and they all defile before their Majesties; directly thereafter they partock of a collation in the palace; whereat the Prince, seated among them, was the "object of a veritable ovation; to the which he replied by rerepeatedly crying out Vive l'Armée! "Enfants de troupe. This toust [ce toust in the "criginal-toust, sport, comfortable, and some "other English words have been adopted by the "French, but with such odd disguises of meaning that their own mother tougue can hardly recognize them]-which was not looked for from child of his age, [of course not, atatis sua IV. and no promiting,] gave great pleasure to all

CANADA.

Frem Our Own Cerresponden

TORONTO, May 21, 1860. The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Saturday, the session having commenced on the 28th of February. The duration of the session was somewhat abridged by the new plan of " indemnitying" members for their personal expenses. The law previous to the last session had, for several years, fixed the indemnity at \$4 a day; but one branch of the Legislature-the Legislative Assembly-made no bones about supplementing the amount by \$2 a day, thus making it \$6, by a simple resolution, which did not repeal the law fixing the amount at \$4, but, nevertheless, overrode it. A certain number of members always voted against the increase, but they nevertheless too especial good care to pocket the money; thus seek ing to get credit for a love of economy and respect ing to get creat for a love of economy and respect for law, while they profited by an act which they made a merit of denouncing. Last year, Attorney-General Cartier carried a measure fixing the indem-nity of each member at \$600 a session, provided it lasted over one month. The result has been most satisfactory. There have been no protracted debates, in which speaking against time was considered a merit. On the contrary, the business of the session has been got through with reasonable dispatch, and

a fair amount of it has been done.

The ministerial measures were not numerous; but England to arge the Imperial Government to grant a subsidy to the line, as soon as it was passed. In connection with this measure was a grant for the extension of the telegraph to Belle Isle, in order that, on the approach of the steamers, we may be enabled to get European intelligence two days earlier than at present. The increased subsidy met no serious opposition; and there are strong rumors affeat about the arguments said to have been used by an interested party with a leading opposition member; but as they have not been substantiated, I shall not be more particular. There was a demand for inquiry, but it was not enforced with any powerful argument, or pushed with any sort of vigor. On the contrary, the member who asked for inquiry put ques-tions across the House-calculated to elicit precisely the kind of answers that would be most likely to as sist in carrying the bill. Among other questions, he asked whether it were true that the Canadian steamers had several times left three or four days after the Cunard steamers and got in first; well knowing, as an official return before him showed e but an affirmative answer could be re turned.

The budget was very commonplace; and the financial measures, with one or two exceptions, were not important. No new taxes were imposed, and no great amount was remitted. The book duty, inposed at the previous session, was abolished; and it was the only customs duty removed. A further sacrifice of customs revenue, to the amount of probably \$50,000 a year, was occasioned by the establishment of two free ports; one at Gaspé, near the eastern extremity of the province, and the other at the Sault Ste. Marie, some 2,000 miles further west. The object of establishing these free ports was to attract the firshermen of the lower ports, and to encourage mining and agricultura settlement near the Sault Ste. Marie. Fleets of fishing vessels visit the gulf of St. Lawrence every year; but they bring no trade worth speaking of to any Canadian port. Hereafter they will be offered goods free from import duties, in the hope that, under these conditions, they may find it their interest to obtain their supplies at Gaspé. The rich copper and silver mines on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, have scarcely been worked at all. About 12 or 14 years ago, several bubble mining companies were started which began and ended in stock-jobbing. A few in dividuals made large sums out of the delusion-th fancy prices to which the stocks, without rhyme or reason, rose—but nothing was done in the way of working the mines, of the richness of which there is not the least doubt, except in two or three in stances. And even in these cases the companies went to work in a most extravagant way, erecting works at an enormous expense, and bringing ou a claracterless set of Cornish miners, who, at the end of a week of idleness, would dull their tools against blocks of granite, in order to make believe that they had been working. But, in spite of all the mismanagement and extravagance of the com-paties and the bad faith of their imported workinvestment proved a profitable one, ow eg to the extraordinary richness of the ore. Just low there is a disposition to turn these mines to account, in the only possible way, by working them. And the Government, in order to encourage this disposition, has resolved to secure the minera,

thee of export duty, all the goods they require. There will be considerable danger of smuggling

acress the river Ste. Marie, and the American autherities will need to keep a sharp lookout at that point, or their own miners may take measures for supplying themselves with free goods, too. In connection with this western free port is a grant for improving the communication between Fort William and Red River, in order to facilitate trade relation between Canada and that distant colony. The free rort at the Sault will serve at a point d'appui lor the trade of Red River; and I rather think that this may be reckoned among the objects of establishing that port.

There will be a further sacrifice of revenue, re-

sulting from the abolition of canal tolls and light-house dues, to the amount of \$115,000 a year. In a previous letter I explained the nature and object of this measure, which was carried in the form in which it was introduced. As a source of revenue, these tells were utterly contemptible; perhaps it would have been impossible to devise any mode of raising so small a sum that would create so much annoyance to the trade of the country. The for warders thought themselves hardly dealt with when warders thought themselves hardly dealt with when they saw the State give money in aid of construct-ing a railway that was to carry off a part of their business; and in 1858 they demanded the abolition of the canal tolls on the principle of equitable com-pensation for an injury done by the Government to a particular interest. It is improbable that the tells would have been removed solely on their ac-count. The great object of the Finance Minister is to attract a large share of the trade of the West down the St. Lawrence. The assumption by the Governthe St. Lawrence. The assumption by the Govern-ment of the Lake St. Peter works—the deepening of the shallow over that expansion of the St. Lawrence —is intended to put the St. Lawrence route in the best possible condition for carrying on a competi-tion with rival routes. It is intended to deepen the channel in Lake St. Peter till there are 20 feet of water, thus giving Montreal all the advantages that Quebec now possesses as a scaport. The measure net some opposition from the district of Quebec;

but nothing of a serious nature.

The season just closed has witnessed the abolition of the last remains of the feudal tenure, which still lingered in a few of the seignories in the District of Montreal.

The fears that were entertained some time ago regarding the winter wheat seem to have been washed away by the recent rains. Fields that locked bare, and were supposed to have suffered from winter-killing, are now found to be exceed-ingly promising. The quantity of land under crop with winter wheat is unusually great; and at pres-ent there is every appearance of an abundant har-vest of grain, as well as grass and fruit. The fatter is, of course, not entirely out of the reach of the frost; though, should it escape that enemy, it will be the largest crop that we have had for many

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

From The Evening Post.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Seward to the gentleman of the Central Republican Committee, who invited him to attend a meeting to be held for the proceedings of the National Convention. It will be seen that Mr. Seward takes his defeat with the same calm dignity and self-respect which has always characterized his political conduct. In the reverse of fortune, as in success, he does not forget that his cause is greater than himself, and that the true patriot must look for his reward, not in personal triemphs, but in the triumphs of principle. He regrets that he will not now be able to recompense his friends for their long and earnest fidelity; but he evidently looks forward to retirement with a feeling of relief and joy. Mr. Seward cordially approves of the doctrines presented by the Convention at Chicago, and bears his willing testimony to the ability, the character, and the zeal of the person placed in nomination. The graceful and becoming terms in which Mr. Seward expresses his sincere concurrence in the action of the Convention will only endear him the more to his friends, and to all others who prize true greatness of soul.

" AUBURN, May 21, 1860. " GENTLEMEN: I will not affect to conceal the sensibility with which I have received the letters in which you and so many other respected friends have tendered to me expressions of renewed and enduring confidence.

These letters will remain with me as assurances in future years that, although I was not unwilling to await even for another age, the vindication of my political principles, yet that they did nevertheless receive the generous support of many good, wise and patriotic men of my own time.
"Such assurances, however made, under the circum

stances now existing, derive their priceless value largely from the fact that they steal upon me through the channels of private correspondence, and altogether The ministerial measures were not numerons; but they were of average importance. The first was the increase of the subsidy to the Canadian line of ocean steamers to £106,000 a year; nearly double the previous amount. It was hurried through, at the commencement of the session, the Postmaster-General, who had it in charge, intending to go to England the pression of the session of the session of the session. The postmaster-General to press the Imperial Course of the substitution of the session of the substitution of private correspondence, and altogether unknown to the world. You will at once precive that such expressions would become painful to me, and justly offensive to the community, if they should be allowed to take on any public or conventional form of manifestation. For this reason, if it were respectful and consistent with your own public purposes, I would have delayed my reply to you until I could have had an opportunity of making it perbally next week on my way to Washington, after completing the arrangements for the repairs upon my dwelling here, rendered necessary by a recent fire.

The same reason determines me also to decline your kind invitation to attend the meeting in which you propose some demonstrations of respect to myself, while so justly considering the nominations which have been made by the recent National Convention at Chicago. At the same time, it is your right to have a frank and candid exposition of my own opinions and sentiments on that important subject. " My friends know very well that, while they have

always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to exe-cute them faithfully, so as to be able, at the close of their assigned terms, to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence. The presentation of my name to the Chicago, Convention was thus their act, not mine. The disappointment therefore, is their disappointment, not mine. It may have found them unprepared. On the other hand, I have no sentiment either of disappointment or discontent: for who, in any possible case, could, without presumption, claim that a great national party ought to choose him for its candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people ! I find in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory to me as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it, eminent and able Republicars, with whom I have cordially cooperated in main raining the principles embodied in that excellent creed. I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support.

"I trust, moreover, that those with whom I have aboved so long that common service in a noble cause has created between them and myself relations of perconal friendship meanroassed in the experience of po litical men, will indulge me in a confident belief that o sense of disappointment will be allowed by them ninder or delay, or in any way embarrass, the progress of that cause to the consummation which is demanded by a patriotic regard to the safety and welfare of the

"I am, sincerely and respectfully, "Your friend and obedient "WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

C. S. Spencer, and F. W. Shepherd—for the Republicar Central Committee,³

OLD ONONDAGA-THE RIGHT SPIRIT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STRACUSE, May 23, 1860. The Republican Club of this city met last eveningthe Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH presiding-to make arrangements for ratifying the Chicago nominations A Committee of twenty-four was appointed to make all necessary preparations. The meeting was, well a tended, and the right spirit prevailed. Of course nearly here would prefer Mr. SEWARD if it was believed he was the strong man in the "plyotal States;" but, as the umpire at Chicago decided otherwise, there will be a cheerful acquiescence in that judgment in Central New-York. We glory in the name of our amequaled

Senator, yet we think more of the cause of Freedom than of any man or set of men. The cause of our country, now in peril, is and should be foremost in our bearts. You can rely on Old Onondaga for a splendid majority for the "Giant-Killer" of Illinois. We gave nearly three thousand majority last Fall; we shall increase that majority Two Thousand in November and, if the other counties do as well, the Empire State will come out of the contest with 30,000 majority for Lincoln and Hamlin, whether the Pro-Slavery candidate be Douglas, Seymour, Dickinson. or Guthrie.

The Sham Democrats in this region are in a fog. They don't know whether they are "afoot or horseback," and are waiting for something to "turn up" to bring them out of their dilapidated condition, to give them a little hope and spirit. Poor fellows! the once proud Democracy is bankrupt, and is shorn of its strength and power, and only waiting for a Receiver

to be appointed to close up the concern. The subject of building a Wigwam came up also at the meeting last evening, and a Committee was appointed to report at a future meeting. We intend to thoroughly organize every ward and town in the county, and establish Clubs in the same. We propose to have a good time in splitting rails and fencing in the Democrats, where they can ruminate for the next four years for their past unfaithfulness and rascalities. Huzza for honest Abe Lincoln of Illinois, and the tall pine of Maine!

MR. LINCOLN AND THE OFFICIAL COM-MITTEE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Journal. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19, 1860.

The excursion train bearing the Committee appointed by the National Convention at Chicago to wait on Mr. Lincoln and notify him of his nomination, consisting of the President of the Convention, the Hon. Geo. Ashmun of Mass., and the Chairmen of the different State Delegations, arrived here at 71 o'clock this evening.

A great crowd were awaiting them at the depot, and greeted their coming with enthusiastic shouts. From he depot they marched to the hotel, accompanied by he crowd and two or three bands, discoursing stirring music. The appearance and names of the more distinguished Delegates were received with vociferous ap-

guisled Delegates were received with voeiferous applance, especially the venerable and famous Francis P. Blair of Maryland, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York, and Gov. Bontwell of Massachusetts.

When they arrived at the hotel the crowd, still increasing, deployed off to the State-House Square, to give vent to their enthusiasm in almost continual cheers, and listen to fervent speeches.

Having partaken of a bountiful supper, the Delegates proceeded quietly by such streets as would escape the crowd, to the residence of Mr. Lincoln. Quite a number of outsiders were along, among whom were half a dozen editors, including the Hon. Heary J. Raymond of The New-York Times.

Among the delegates composing the Committee, were many of the most distinguished men in that great Convention, such as Mr. Evarts of New-York, the accomplished an eloquent spokesman of the delegation from the Empire State, and friend of Mr. Seward; Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, whose tall form and sonorous plished an eloquent spokesman of the delegation from the Empire State, and friend of Mr. Seward; Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, whose tall form and sourous eloquence excited so much attention; Mr. Andrew of Massachuretts, the round-faced, handsome man, who made such a beautiful and telling speech on behalf of the old Bay State, in seconding the motion to make Lincoln's nomination unanimous; Mr. Simmons, the gray-headed United States Senator from Rhode Island; Mr. Ashmun, the President of the Convention, so long the bosom friend and ardent admirer of Daniel Webster, and the leader of the Massachusetts Whigs; the veteran Blair, and his gallant sons, Frank P. and Montgemery; brave old Blakie of Kentucky; Gallagher, the literary man of Ohio; burly, loud voiced Cartter of Ohio, who announced the four votes that gave Lincoln the nomination, and others that I have not time to mention.

In a few minutes (it now being about 8 p. m.), they were at Lincoln's house—an elegant two-story dwelling, fronting west, of pleasing exterior, with a neat and roomy appearance, situated in the quiet part of the town, surrounced with sirubbery. As they were passing in at the gate and up the steps, two handsome lads of eight or ten years met them with a courteous "good morning, gentlemen."

"Are you Mr. Lincoin's son?" said Mr. Evarts of New-York. "Yes, Sir," said the boy. "Then let's shake hands;" and they began greeting him so warmly as to excite the younger one's attention, who had stood silently by the opposite gate-post, and he sang out "I'm a Lincoin, too;" whereupon several delegates, anid much laughter, saluted the young Lincoln.

Having all collected in the large north parlor, Mr. Ashmun addressed Mr. Lincoln, who stood at the east end of the room, as fellows:

"I have, Sir, the honor, in helaif of the gentlemen who are

Ashmun addressed Mr. Lincoln, who stood at the east end of the room, as follows:

"I have, Sir, the honor, in behalf of the gentlemen who are present, a Committee spiointed by the Republican Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, to discharge a most pleasant duty. We have come, Sir, under a vote of instructions to that Committee, to notify you that you have been selected by the Convention of the Republicans at Chicago, for President of the United States. They instruct us, Sir, to notify you of that selection, and that Committee decim it not only respectful to yourself, but appropriate to the important matter which they have in hand, that they should come in person, and present to you the attheatic evidence of the action of that Convention; and Sir, without any phrase which shall either be considered personally plauditory to yourself, or which shall have any reference to the principles involved in the questions which are connected with your nomination, I desire to present to you the letter which has been prepared, and which informs you of the nomination, and with it the platform, resolutions and cantiments which the Convention adopted. Siz, which informs you of the nomination, and with it the platform, resolutions and e-ntlments which the Convention adopted. Sir, at your convenience we shall be glad to receive from you such a response as it may be your pleasure to give us."

Mr. Lincoln listened with a counterance grave and

Mr. Lincoln listened with a counterance grave an earnest, almost to sternness, regarding Mr. Ashmu with the profoundest attention, and at the conclusion of that gentleman's remarks, after an impressive pause, he replied in a clear but subdued voice, with that per-fect enunciation which always marks his utterance,

fect enunciation which always marks his atterance, and a dignified sincerity of manner saited to the man and the occasion, in the following words:

"Ma. CRAIBNAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I tender to you, and through you to the Republican National Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you now formally an nounce. Deeply, and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseperable from this high honor—a responsibility which is only almost with had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall, by your leave, comider more fully the resolutions of the Convention, denominated the platform, and without unnecessary or anneasonable delay, respect to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination guatefully accepted to upon the chairman in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination guatefully accepted to upon the found satisfactory of taking you, and each of you, by the hand."

Mr. Ashmun then introduced the delegates personally

and each of you, by the hand."

Mr. Ashmun then introduced the delegates personally to Mr. Lincoln, who shook them hearthly by the hand. Gov. Morgan, Mr. Blair, Senator Simmons, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Fogg of Connecticut, were first introduced; then came hearty old Mr. Blakie of Kentucky, Lincoln's came hearty old Mr. Biakle of Reflucky, Lincoln's mative State, and of course they had to compare notes, inquire up old neighborhoods, and if time had allowed they would soon have started to tracing out the old pioneer families. Major Ben. Eggleston of Cincinnatiwas next, and his greeting and reception were equally hearty. Tall Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania was then presented by Mr. Ashnun to Mr. Lincoln. As they shook hands, each eyed the other's annule proportions shook hands, each eyed the other's ample proportions with genuine admiration—Lincoln, for once, standing straight as an Indian during this evening, and showing

straight as an Indian during this evening, and showing his tall form in its full dignity.

"What's your hight?" inquired Lincoln.

"Six feet three; what is yours, Mr. Lincoln?" said Judge Kelly, in his round, deliberate tone.

"Six feet four," replied Lincoln.

"Then," said Judge Kelly, "Pennsylvania bows to Illinois. My dear man, for years my heart has been aching for a President that I could look up to, and I've toned him at hat, in the land where we thought there tound him at last in the land where we thought there were none but little giants."

Mr. Everts of New-York expressed very gracefully

his gratification at meeting Mr. Lincoln, whom he had heard at the Cooper Institute, but where, on account of the pressure and crowd, he had to go away without an introduction. Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts said, "We claim you

Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts said, "We claim you, Mr. Lincoln, as coming from Massachusetts, became all the old Lincoln mane are from Plymouth Colony." We'll consider it so this evening," said Lincoln. Various others were presented, when Mr. Ashmun asked them to come up and introduce themselves. "Come up, gentiemen," said Mr. Judd, "it's nobody but Old Abe Lincoln." The greatest good feeling prebut Old Abe Lincoln." The greatest good feeling prevailed. As the delegates fell back, each congratulated the other that they had got just the sort of man. A nearly-dressed New-Englander remarked to us, "I was atraid I should meet a gigantic mil-splitter, with the

naturers of a flat-boatman, and the ugliest face in creation; and be a complete gentleman. Mrs. Lincoln received the delegates in the south farler, where they were reversily conducted after their official daty was performed. It will no doubt be a gratification to these who have not seen this aniable and accomplished lady to know that she adorns a orawing-room, presides over a table, does the honors on an occasion like the present, or will do the honors at the White House with appropriate grace. No is a en an occasion like the present, or will do the honors at the White House with appropriate grace. She is a caughter of Dr. Todd, formerly of Kentucky, and long one of the prominent crizens of Springfield. Sho is one of three sisters noted for their beauty and accomplishments. One of them is now the wife of Niniaa W. Linceln is now apparently about 35 years of age, is a very handsome women, with a vivacious and graceful manner; is an interesting and often sparking taker. Standing by her almost gigantic husband, she appears petite, but is really about the average hight of ladies.

They have three sons, two of them already mentioned, and an older one—a young man of 16 or 18 years, now at Harvard College, Mass.

Mr. Lincoln bore himself during the evening with dignity and ease. His kindly and sincere manner, frank and honest expression, unaffected, pleasant conversation, soon made every one feel at ease, and rendered the hour and a half which they spent with him one of great pleasure to the delegates. He was dressed with perfect neatness, almost elegance—though, as all Illinoians know, he usually is as plain in his attire as he is modest and massuming in deportment. He stood erect, displaying to excellent advantage his tall and manly figure.

Perhaps some reader will be curious to know how

he is modest and massuming in deportment. He stood erect, displaying to excellent advantage his tall and manly figure.

Perhaps some reader will be carious to know how "Honest Old Abe" received the news of his nomination. He had been up in the telegraph office during the first and second ballots on Friday morning. As the vote of each State was announced on the platform at Chicago, it was telegraphed to Springfield, and those who were gathered there figured up the vote, and hung over the result with the same breathless anxiety as the crowd at the Wigwam. As soon as the second ballot was taken, and before it had been counted and announced by the Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln walked over to The State Journal office. He was ritting there conversing while the third ballot was being taken. When Cartter of Ohio announced the change of four votes, giving Lincoln a majority, and before the great tumult of applance in the Wigwam had fairly begun, it was telegraphed to Springfield. Mr. Wilson, the Telegraphic Superintendent, who was in the office, instantly wrote on a scrap of paper, "Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated on the third ballot," and gave it to a boy, who ran with it to Mr. Lincoln. He took the paper in his hand, and looked at it long and silently, not heeding the noisy exultation of all around, and then rising and putting the note in his vest pocket, he quietly remarked, "There's a little woman down at our house would like to hear this. I'll go down and tell her."

It is needless to say that the people of Springfield were delirious with joy and enthusiasm both that evening and since. As the delegates returned to the hotel—the sky blazing with rockets, cannon roaring at intervals, bonfires blazing at the street corners, long rows of buildings brilliantly illuminated, the Staz-House overflowing with shouting people, speakers awakening new enthusiasm—one of the New-England delegates remarked that there were more enthusiasm and sky-rockets than he ever saw in a town of that size before. The Ohio delegates brought back with

FORGERIES ON LINCOLN. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1860. Is the editor of The Herald possessed of the devil Does there remain in his composition yet one spark of decency ?

In his issue of yesterday, he repeats what was asserted in a previous issue, that Mr. Lincoln once boldly said:

"I did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio and throw stone into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions." Now, let us see where this reckless slander original

insted: From the published debates of Messrs, Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, (Follet, Foster & Co., Columbus, O.,) on page 59, I extract the following from a speech

of Mr. Lincoln: "He (Judge Douglas) charges, in substance, that I invite a war of sections; that I propose all the local institutions of the different States shell become consolidated and uniform. What is there in the language of that speech which expresses such purpose, or bears such construction? I have again and again said that I would not enter into any of the States to disture the institution of Slavery. Judge Douglas said, at Eleomington, that I used anguage most able and ingenious for concealing what I really meant, and that, while I had protested against entering into he Slave States. I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of he Ohio and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturct them in heir domestic institutions.
"I said in that speech, and I meant no more, that the institution of Slavery ought to be placed in the very attitude where the samers of the Constitution placed it and left it. I do not understood that the fromess of our Constitution left the people of the tree States in the attitude of Aring bombs and shells into the large States."

Is it too severe to call such value.

Is it too severe to call such misrepresentations as The Herald's fiendish !

At the close of the first regular debate between Mesors, Lincoln and Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln's friends, in the fullness of their rejoicing at his triumph, bore him away on their shoulders amid shouts of victory. Douglas, a few days after, at Joliet when Mr. Lincoln was not present, said, in a public speech, that Lincoln was so weak in the knees that he had to be carried from the stand. When they next met at Freeport, Lincoln, in alluding to this gross mis statement, said: " There is no charitable way to look at that statement except to conclude that he is actually "erazy." Is the same charity to be extended to the editor of The Herald ? c. w. w.

-The Baltimore Patriot has been informed by one of the delegates to the late Chicago Convention that the Committee who were appointed to convey to Mr. Lincoln the official notice of his nomination as their candidate for President, repaired to Springfield, Ill., in the fulfillment of this duty. He stated that Mr. L. resides in a comfortable mansion in the suburbs of the city, and as the Committee proceeded to his residence. attracted much attention. His neighbors, know ing that Mr. Lincoln was a strictly temperance man at once dispatched their servants with waiters covered with bottles of wine, brandy, whisky, &c., to enable him to offer what they conceived was proper to these distinguished guests. Mr. Lincoln met these servants who had the charge of these refreshments, and requested them to say to his friends and neighbors that he duly appreciated their kindness, but he could not consent to violate a long established rule of conduct and that he should treat his guests with plentiful draughts of delicious and pure ice water.

-The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts held a secret session at the American House, in Boston, on Wednesday. Reporters were excluded by a special vote, but it is supposed that the meeting was called to take action in regard to the course of the Massachusetts delegates to Charleston. Before separating, the Committee adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to call a State Con vention.

-There was a large and enthusiastic meeting a aratoga, N. Y., on the 21st inst., to ratify the nomi ations of Lincoln and Hamlin. The Hon. James B. McKean, the Representative in Congress from that District, made a good speech to his friends and neighbors on the subject, which was followed by a briefer speech from Mr. W. M. Potter, who had been an outsider at Chicago. Some appropriate resolutions were passed, and the meeting adjourned in the best of feeling for the cause and candidates. A Wide-Awake Club has been formed at Saratoga, and it is in contemplation to build a Wigwam for use during the coming campaign.

- The Daily Times of Cincinnati, an American ournal, has a fair and just article on the Chicago nompations. It says that " Mr. Lincoln, while, perhaps, less brilliant, less of a natural genius, less of an intellectual giant than Mr. Douglas, has at the same time more of those sober and excellent qualities that constitute the real man, and more of that sterling characteristic that forms the patriotic statesman."

- It is stated that Mr. Lincoln's ancestors had a hand in taking off the head of Charles I, and fled to Hingham, Mass., whence they emigrated to Pennsylvania and that one of the family received the sword of Cornwallis at the defeat at Yorktown. If these things be so, they are curious reminiscences.

-The Lofayette (Ind.) Journal says: "It is generally conceded that the vote of Indiana for Lincoln in the National Convention at Chicago was the main eruse of his nomination."

- The Binghamton Democrat thinks that Lincoln is "a third-rate, shang-whanging lawyer; a man, well er ough in his way, but possessing no proper qualification for the place for which he is nominated, is put forward as 'Old Abe Lincoln'-'Old Uncle Abe '-'Honest Old Abe'-and the people are expected to accept a slang nickname, in lieu of fitness, and 'go it

-Senator Hammond of South Carolina has also taken his turn at letter-writing. He goes for sending delegates to the Richmond Convention.

-The Chicago Times announces that, at the earnest eclicitation of many influential Democrats of Illinois, and to the end that the Democratic party may be hermonized and consolidated in that State, it has been

deemed best to postpone the time of holding the State Convention till after the meeting of the Richmond and Baltimore Conventions. The time for holding the Convention is therefore of anged from the 13th of June till the 11th day of July, 1860, at the same hour and place as heretofore designated. Thus the nomination of "Honest Old Abe" has made it necessary for the Democrats of Illinois to "lay up for repairs" already.

-On Tuesday night the Republicans of Sencea Palls held a ratification meeting, and although it was entirely impromptu, having been called together by the firing of a small cannon, yet a large concourse of Republicans got together, and a more enthusiastic meeting has not been witnessed in many a day. Mesers. Stanton, Bascom, and others spoke. All the Wide-awakes thereabout are alive for Lincoln, Hawlin, and victory.

-A correspondent in Owego, Tioga County, writer thus, under date of the 22d:

"In response to a previous call, there assembled last night in the Ahwaga Hall, and in the streets below night in the Ahwaga Hall, and in the streets below, a great multitude to rarify the nomanation of Lincoln and Hamiin. Notwithstanding this place was a stronghold of Seward, be seemed almost forgotten in the wild enthusiasm evinced for 'Honest Old Abe,' After the vast concourse of people had been addressed by Messrs. Winthrop and Selkreg, a torchight procession was formed under the auspices of the 'Irrepressibles' of this villege. Old Tioga never before was honored with such a magnificent display on any occasion. It was a grand opening of a glorious campaign.'

-A correspondent writes from Galena, IR., May 21,

as follows: as follows:

"The Republicans of this town had a large and entusiastic ratification meeting on Saturday evening. A torch-light procession paraded the streets of the city, headed by a brass tand. A staging was erected on one of the balconies of the De Sote House, and the inmense crowd were addressed by Stewart L. Woodford, eq., the Hon. J. P. Hatterscheit, ex-member of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, and delegate to the Chicago Convention (who spoke both in German and English), and by A. H. Byington of Counceticat. There is the very best feeling pervading the Republican ranks, while the Donglas Demogracy never had a harder chill than when they learned of the nomination of honest old Ang Lincoln. They anticipated a different result, and are loud in their lamentations over he wrong and injustice done to Mr. Seward. The bowels of their compassion are most deeply stirred within them, on account of the great wrong done those Republicans who preferred him to any other nominee! There is but one 'J. B.' Democrat in the city. He superintends the Post-Office here, and said to me facitiously, last night, that it was, after all, an construct place, for he could treat his whole party for a dime! You may depend upon it, the fires of Republicanism are kindled, and are buring brightly, and whether Douglas be nominated at Baltimore or not, it matters little, for depend upon it Illinois is sure for honest old Abe Lincoln." "The Republicans of this town had a large and en-ABE LINCOLN.

-The Evansville (Ind.) Journal hoists the flag of the Republican candidates with the following remarks: "While we advocate the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, not one word have we to say in disrespect of John Bell and Edward Everett. They are both patriotic, wise, honest statesmen. But with them there is no probability of defeating that Administration which is ruining the country. We should feel, in voting for them, as if our votes were lost. We wish to vote where our ballots will tell against the common foethe Buchanan Administration. Hence, while we would find little difficulty in supporting Bell and Everett, if we thought they could be elected, we know they cannot, and therefore do not wish to act in such a manner that our efforts will be of no avail. We must see some tangible result of our labors, else our faith would be weak and our efforts feeble."

—That amiable journal. The Boston Courier, abases "While we advocate the election of Lincoln and

-That amiable journal, The Boston Courier, abuses the Republican candidate for Vice-President in the fol-

lowing instructive style:

"He never had an original idea, and, for his purposes, did not need any. He is not competent to write good English, as his Message when he was Governor shows. As a stump-speaker, when he was an ultra Democrat, he was notorious for indulging in a low, blackguarding style. Everybody in Maine knows that. He was not capable of anything better."

-The Chicago Press and Tribune gives the following account of a public discussion between Mesers. Lincoln and Douglas, in 1854, four years before their

Lincoln and Douglas, in 1854, four years before their great contest for the Senatorship:

"The affair came off on the fourth day of October, 1854. The State Fair had been in progress two days, and the capital was foll of all manner of men. The Nebraska bill had been passed on the previous twenty-second May. Mr. Douglas had returned to Illinois to meet an outraged constituency. He had made a fragmentary speech in Chicago, the people filling up each hiatus in a peculiar and good-humored way. He called the people a mob—they called him a rowdy. The 'mob' had the best of it, both then and at the election which succeeded. The notoriety of all these events had stirred up the politics of the State from bottom to top. Hundreds of politicians had met at Springfield, expecting a tournament of an unusual character—Douglas, Breese, Kærner, Lincoln, Trumbull, Matterson, Yates, Codding, John Calhoun (of the order of the Candle Box), John M. Palmer, the whole house of the McConnells, Singleton (known to fame in the Mormon War), Thos. L. Harris, and a host of others. Several speeches were made before and several after the passage between Lincoln and Douglas, but that was justly held to be the event of the season.

"We do not remember whether a challenge to de-

held to be the event of the season.

"We do not remember whether a challenge to debate passed between the friends of the speakers or not, but there was a perfectly amicable understanding between Lincoln and Doughs, that the former should speak two or three hours, and the latter reply in just as little or as much time as he chose. Mr. Lincoln took the stand at 2 o'clock—a large crowd in attendance of the control of the control of the standard or a small clarkers in ance, and Mr. Douglas seated on a small platform in front of the desk. The first half bour of Mr. Lincoln's front of the desk. The first half hour of Mr. Lincoln's speech was taken up with compliments to his distinguished friend, Judge Douglas, and dry allusions to the political events of the past few years. His distinguished friend, Judge Douglas, had taken his seat, as solemn as the Cock-Lane guost, evidently with the design of not moving a musch till it came his turn to speak. The laughter provoked by Lincoln's exordium, however, soon began to make him uneasy; and when Mr. L. arrived at his (Douglas's) speech pronouncing the Missouri Compromise 'a sucred thing, which no 'ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb,' he opened his lips far enough to remark, 'A first-rate speech!' This was the beginning of an amusing colloquy.

ing colloquy.
"'Yes, continued Lincoln, 'so affectionate was my friend's regard for this compromise line, that when Texus was admitted into the Union, and it was found that a strip extended north of 36° 30', he actually introduced a bill extending the line and prohibiting Slavery in the northern edge of the new State."

'And you voted against the bill, said Douglas.

"And you voted against the bill, said Douglas.
"Precisely so, replied Lincoln, 'I was in favor of running the line a great deal further south."
"About this time, the speaker continued, 'my distinguished friend introduced me to a particular friend of his, one David Wilmot of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.]
"1 thought,' said Douglas, 'you would find him consenial company.

congenial company.

"So I did, replied Lincoln." I had the pleasure of voting for his Proviso, in one way and another, about forty times. It was a Democratic measure then, I believe. At any rate, Gen. Cass acolded Houset John Davis of Massachusetts soundly for talking away John Davis of Massachusetts soundly for talking away the lest hours of the session so that he (Cass) couldn't crowd it through. Apropos of Gen. Cass: if I am not greatly mistaken, he has a prior claim to my distin-quished friend to the authorabip of Popular Sovereign-ty. The old General has an infirmity for writing let-

ty. The old General Las an infirmity for writing learners. Shortly after the scolding he gave John Davis, he wrote his Nicholson letter—
"Doughas (soiennly—'God Almighty placed man on the earth, and told him to choose between good and cvil. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill!"
"Lincoln—'Well, the priority of invention being settled, let us award all credit to Judge Douglas for being the first to discover it.

being the first to discover it.

"It would be impossible, in these limits to give an idea of the strength of Mr. Lincoln's argument. We deemed it by far the ablest effort of the campaign-from whatever source. The occasion was a great one, and the spanker was every way equal to it. The effect of the campaign are the spanker was every way equal to it. The effect of the campaign are the spanker was every way equal to it. produced on the listeners was magnetic. No one who was present will over forget the power and vehemence

of the following parsage:

"My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants to Karsas and Nebraska to suppose they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to takle the car. It must be not and unswered. I admit that

the car. It must be met and unswered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansus and N-brasks is competent to govern kinnelf, but, the speaker rising to his fail hight, 'I deny his right to govern any other person without that frieson's cossest. The applause which followed this triumplant refutation of a canning fulschood, was but an except of the victory at the poils which followed just one month from that day, "When Mr. Lincoln had constuded, Mr. Douglas strode hastly to the sand. As usual, he employed ten minutes in felling how grossly lie had been abused. Kecollecting himself, he added 'though in a perfectly courteous manner'—abused in a perfectly courteous numer! He then devoted bult an hour to showing that it was indispensably necessary to California em-grants, Santa Fé traders, and others, to have organi-acts provided for the Territories of Kansas and Nebrus-ka—that being precisely the point which nebody